

# Korean Broadcasting System

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## Korean Broadcasting System (KBS)

(Hangul: [한국방송공사](#); Hanja: [韓國放送公社](#);

[RR: Han-guk Bangsong Gongsa](#); [MR: Han'guk Pangsong Kongsa](#)) is the national [public broadcaster](#) of South Korea. It was founded in 1927, and operates [radio](#), [television](#), and [online](#) services, being one of the biggest South Korean television networks.

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## Korean Broadcasting System (KBS)



Logo used since 2 October 1984



Main building of Korean Broadcasting System

#### Native name

[한국방송공사](#)

#### Hanja

[韓國放送公社](#)

#### Revised Romanization

[Han-guk Bangsong Gongsa](#)

#### McCune–Reischauer

[Han'guk Pangsong Kongsa](#)

#### Type

Public

#### Industry

Mass media

#### Predecessor

Kyeongseong Broadcasting Corporation

#### Founded

3 March 1973 (as Public Broadcasting organization)

#### Founder

Japanese Imperial Government

#### Headquarters

Yeouido, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul, South Korea

#### Area served

National Worldwide (via [KBS World](#))

#### Key people

Yang Sung-dong, President

- 9.1 1980 – Forced merger of KBS with private broadcasters
- 9.1.1 Consequences
- 9.2 2011 – Wiretapping scandal at TV license fee meeting
- 9.3 2011 – Praising Chinilpa
- 9.4 2012 – KBS journalists strikes and *Reset KBS News 9*
- 9.5 2013 – Lee Soon-shin naming scandal
- 9.6 2014 – 1st KBS strike against pro-government bias of its president
- 9.7 2017 – 2nd KBS strike against pro-government bias of its president

10 See also

11 References

12 External links

<b>Products</b>	Television Radio Web portals
<b>Owner</b>	Independent (publicly owned)
<b>Number of employees</b>	5,294 (As of 1 January 2017)
<b>Subsidiaries</b>	KBS Media KBS Art Vision KBS Business KBS N KBS i (closed in 2011) E-KBS KBS America KBS Japan
<b>Website</b>	<a href="#">Corporation website</a> 

## History [ edit ]

### Beginnings in radio [ edit ]

KBS began as Kyeongseong Broadcasting Corporation (JODK, 경성방송국, 京城放送局) and was established by the [Governor-General of Korea](#) on 16 February 1927. This second radio station started using the call sign HLKA in 1947 after the [Republic of Korea](#) got the call sign HL of the [International Telecommunication Union](#). After doing a national broadcast, the radio was renamed Seoul Central Broadcasting Station in 1948.



KBS headquarters in Seoul



### 1950s–1960s - Move into television [ edit ]

Television broadcasts in South Korea began on 12 May 1956 with the first television station HLKZ-TV. It was sold to KBS in 1961.

### 1970s - Expansion [ edit ]

KBS station status changed from government to public broadcasting station on 3 March 1973. Construction of KBS headquarters in [Yeouido](#) started in 1976. In 1979, KBS radio began broadcasting on the FM wave with the launch of KBS Stereo (now [KBS 1FM](#)).

### 1980s - Advertising started after controversial merger [ edit ]

KBS began accepting advertising in 1980, differing from the norm of advert-free broadcasting by public broadcasters, after the forced merger of several private broadcasters into KBS by the military government of

Chun Doo-hwan (see Controversies).<sup>[1]</sup>

### 1990s - Spinoff of EBS [ edit ]

In 1981, KBS launched KBS 3TV and Educational FM, and on 27 December 1990, the channels split from KBS to form the [Educational Broadcasting System](#) (EBS).

After a revision of the television licensing fee system in 1994, KBS1 stopped broadcasting commercials.

### Structure [ edit ]

KBS is a public corporation (공사, 公社) funded by the [South Korean government](#) and license fees, but is managed independently. As part of the [Constitution](#), the president of KBS is chosen by the [President of South Korea](#), after being recommended by its board of directors. Political parties in South Korea also have the right to name members of the KBS board of directors.

Because of this system, which gives politicians effective control over choosing the president of KBS, as well as its board of directors, people who are critical of the system cite political intervention in KBS's governance as reason for revising the current system of recruiting.

Around 37.8% of KBS' revenue comes from a mandatory [television licence fee](#) of 2,200 [won](#), with another 47.6% coming from commercial advertisement sales.<sup>[2]</sup>

KBS' international output such as [KBS World](#), as well as specialised services such as KBS Radio 3 for the disabled, receive public funding from the [South Korean government](#).

### CEOs [ edit ]



KBS Cool FM Radio studios



KBS regional broadcasting station in [Changwon](#)

Generation	Name	Start	Retirement	Note
1	Hong Kyung-mo	February 1973	February 1979	N/A
2				
3	Choi Se-kyung	February 1979	July 1980	
4	Lee Won-hong	July 1980	February 1985	
5				
6	Park Hyun-tae	February 1985	August 1986	
7	Jung Koo-ho	August 1986	November 1988	
8	Seo Young-hoon	November 1988	March 1990	
9	Seo Ki-won	April 1990	March 1993	

10	Hong Doo-pyo	March 1993	April 1998	
11				
12				
13	Park Kwon-sang	20 April 1998	10 March 2003	
14	Seo Dong-koo	22 March 2003	2 April 2003	
15				
16	Jung Yeon-joo	28 April 2003	11 August 2008	Dismissed
17				
18	Lee Byung-soon	28 August 2008	23 November 2009	N/A
19	Kim In-kyoo	24 November 2009	23 November 2012	
20	Kil Hwan-young	23 November 2012	10 June 2014	Dismissed after strike
21	Jo Dae-hyun	28 July 2014	23 November 2015	N/A
22	Ko Dae-young	24 November 2015	January 2018	Dismissed after strike
23	Yang Sung-dong	6 April 2018	Incumbent	N/A

## Channels [\[edit\]](#)

### Terrestrial television [\[edit\]](#)

- **KBS1** - KBS' flagship channel, it broadcasts news and current affairs, education, sports, and culture. It launched in 1961 as HLKA-TV and is solely funded by the license fee, airing commercial-free. It is available nationally on channel 9, broadcasting via [digital terrestrial television](#). KBS1 also airs public information films and minor entertainment programming, but the majority of which is on KBS2.<sup>[3]</sup>
- **KBS2** - KBS' entertainment and drama channel, it was launched in 1980 as a replacement for the *Tongyang Broadcasting Corporation*, which was controversially merged with KBS. It is available on digital channel 7 via [digital terrestrial television](#). KBS2 also airs public information films and less news and current affairs programming, but the majority of which is on KBS1.<sup>[3]</sup>
- **KBS UHD** - The Ultra High Definition channel. Airs music videos and re-runs of dramas. It is on national terrestrial digital channel 66.<sup>[4]</sup>

KBS1 and KBS2 phased out analogue services on 31 December 2012 as part of the switchover to digital television.

### Cable and satellite television [\[edit\]](#)

- **KBS Prime** - A culture and drama channel, launched in 1995 as KBS Satellite 2. It was renamed as KBS Korea in 2002, before becoming Prime.
- **KBS Drama** - formerly KBS Sky Drama, launched in 2002
- **KBS N Sports** - formerly KBS Sports/KBS Sky Sports, launched in 2002
- **KBS Joy** - a comedy and quiz show channel that was launched in 2006
- **KBS Kids** - the children's channel, launched in 2012<sup>[5]</sup>
- **KBS W** - a channel aimed at a female audience, launched in 2013<sup>[6]</sup>
- **KBS - K Picture Media** - distribution paid cartoons online<sup>[3]</sup>

These six channels are carried by cable and satellite operators in South Korea. There are 100+ cable

operators in South Korea, and [Skylife](#) is the sole satellite television service provider. These channels are managed and operated by KBS N, a subsidiary company of KBS.

### **KBS World** [ edit ]

*Main article: [KBS World](#)*



**KBS World** is the international television and radio service of KBS. It officially launched on 1 July 2003. It is broadcast on a 24-hour schedule with programs including news, sports, television dramas, entertainment, and children's. KBS World television is broadcast locally and around the world. As of July 2007, around 65% of its programs are broadcast with English subtitles, it is available in 32 countries, and reportedly more than 40 million households around the world can access KBS World.<sup>[citation needed]</sup> It has two overseas subsidiaries: [KBS America](#) and [KBS Japan](#). KBS Japan is independently operated by a KBS subsidiary in Japan, and most programs are provided with Japanese subtitles.

KBS World television is a television channel that mainly broadcasts programs commissioned for KBS' 2 terrestrial networks: [KBS1](#) and [KBS2](#). KBS World television is distributed over several international communication and broadcasting satellites such as IS-19, IS-20, IS-21, Measat 3, Apstar 6 & 7, [Eutelsat Hotbird](#) 13A, Galaxy 11, 18 & 23, Badr 6, Vinasat 1, Palapa D, SES 7, Telkom 1, Thaicom 5, EchoStar 15, Anik F3. Local cable and/or satellite operators receive the signal from one of these satellite and carry the signal to end subscribers of their own networks. KBS doesn't allow individual viewer to receive the signal from IS-19, IS-20, IS-21, Measat 3, Asiasat 5, and Galaxy 18. The signal from Badr 6 and Eutelsat Hotbird 13A is [Free-to-Air](#).

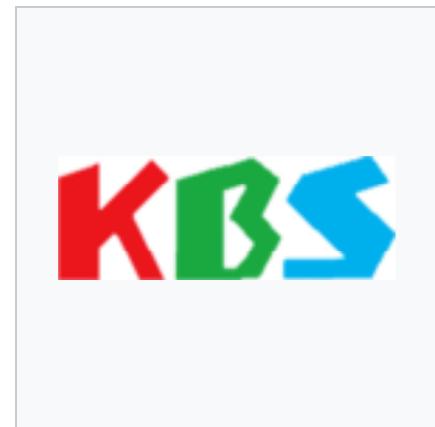
### **Radio** [ edit ]

- **KBS Radio 1** (711 kHz [AM](#)/97.3 MHz [FM](#) KBS Radio Seoul) - news, current affairs, drama, documentary and culture. Launched in 1927 as Kyeongseong Broadcasting Corporation JODK and it became KBS Radio 1 in 1965.<sup>[7]</sup>
- **KBS Radio 2** (603 kHz [AM](#)/106.1 MHz [FM](#) KBS Happy FM) - Popular music. Launched in 1948 as HLSA.<sup>[7]</sup>
- **KBS Radio 3** (1134 kHz [AM](#)/104.9 MHz [FM](#) KBS Voice of Love FM) - Launched in 1980 and ceased broadcasting in 1981. It was later replaced by KBS Radio 2's regional radio service and Educational FM (now [EBS FM](#)). Later re-launched in 2000 as a spin-off from KBS Radio 2. For the first time in 2010, it was launched on [FM](#) and restructured as a radio station for the disabled.<sup>[7]</sup>
- **KBS 1FM** (93.1 MHz [Classic FM](#)) - classical music and folk music. Launched in 1979 as KBS Stereo, adopted current name in 1980.<sup>[7]</sup>
- **KBS 2FM** (89.1 MHz/DMB CH 12B Cool FM) - popular music. Launched in 1966 as Radio Seoul Broadcasting (RSB), renamed as TBC-FM in the 1970s, renamed as KBS Radio 4 in 1980 after TBC-FM forced merger to KBS, then adopted current name in 2003.<sup>[7]</sup>
- KBS Hanminjok Radio (literal meaning: KBS Korean Nationality Radio) (6015 MHz [shortwave](#) and 1170 kHz [mediumwave](#)) - launched in 1975 as KBS Third Programme<sup>[7]</sup>
- **KBS World Radio** - the South Korean international radio service, funded directly by the government.<sup>[7]</sup>

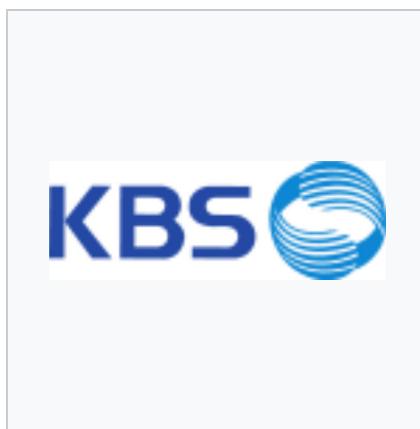
### **Branding** [ edit ]



First KBS logo (from 1961 until 2 March 1973)



Second KBS logo (from 3 March 1973 until 1 October 1984)



Third and current KBS logo (2 October 1984 to present)



KBS text logo

## Programs [\[ edit \]](#)

Further information: [List of programmes broadcast by Korean Broadcasting System](#)

## Foreign partners [\[ edit \]](#)

Partner	Country
KBS World	Global
TV Pública	Argentina
ABC and SBS	Australia
VRT	Belgium
SBT	Brazil
MyTV and CTV8 HD	Cambodia
CBC	Canada
TVN	Chile
CCTV and Shenzhen TV	China
Caracol Televisión	Colombia

Ecuavisa	Ecuador
France Télévisions and <a href="#">TV5MONDE</a>	France
ARD	Germany
TVB	Hong Kong
NET., RCTI, GTV and <a href="#">TVRI</a>	Indonesia
RAI	Italy
NHK and <a href="#">TBS</a>	Japan
<a href="#">TV3</a> and <a href="#">8TV</a>	Malaysia
<a href="#">Hulegu Pictures</a>	Mongolia
NPO	Netherlands
<a href="#">TVNZ</a>	New Zealand
Panamericana Televisión	Peru
ABS-CBN, GMA Network, PTV and <a href="#">Solar Entertainment</a>	Philippines
TVP	Poland
RTP	Portugal
VGTRK and <a href="#">Channel One Russia</a>	Russia
<a href="#">Mediacorp</a> , <a href="#">StarHub TV</a> and <a href="#">Singtel TV</a>	Singapore
SVT	Sweden
TVE	Spain
<a href="#">CTV</a> and <a href="#">TTV</a>	Taiwan
MCOT, Channel 5 and <a href="#">NBT</a>	Thailand
BBC	United Kingdom
ABC, CBS, FOX, NBC and <a href="#">PBS</a>	United States
<a href="#">TVes</a>	Venezuela
<a href="#">VTV</a>	Vietnam
<a href="#">Sony Pictures Networks</a>	India

## Operational status [\[ edit \]](#)

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### Headquarters [\[ edit \]](#)

KBS passed the reorganization plan on 1 January 2017, after it was approved by the board of directors. The reorganization plan is to reform the existing six head offices and four center systems to one office, six head offices, two centers, and one operation division. The KBS reorganization plan is to completely reform the organization with a 'business center', including the newly established broadcasting headquarters.

- President
- Future Business head offices
- Network center
- Board of Directors
- Dynamic Growth office
- Network facilities
- Board of Directors
- Content work
- Network operation
- Secretariat
- Digital services
- Namsan transmission center
- Vice president
- Infrastructure investment
- office

- Human Resources office
- Human Resource Development Institute
- Deliberation office
- Foreign Cooperation office
- Innovation Promotion Team
- Announcer's office
- Labor Management Cooperation
- Audit
  - Audit office
- Broadcasting head offices
  - Organized marketing
  - 1TV work
  - 2TV work
  - Radio work
  - Advertising
  - Video production
- Future Technology Institute
- Reporting head offices
  - Integrated news room
  - Broadcasting office
  - Digital office
  - Coverage office
  - International
  - Sports
  - Commentary
  - News picture office
- Production head office
  - TV program production office
  - Radio center
- Drama head offices
  - Drama Production office
- Production Technology Division
- Audience head offices
  - Viewer
  - Management information
  - Financial management
  - Organization infrastructure
  - Management support center
  - Human Resource Management
- Planning office
  - Future Planning office
  - Investment Strategy office
  - Broadcast Culture Institute

## Controversies [ edit ]



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KBS being one of Korea's oldest broadcasters, also had controversies like [SBS](#) and [MBC](#), but has more controversies than the two broadcasters, which has given them nicknames such as *Soonkyu Bangsong* and *The Department of Last Resort*.

### 1980 – Forced merger of KBS with private broadcasters [ edit ]

During the [Chun Doo-hwan](#) regime of the eighties, the president passed a law to force several public broadcasters to merge with the public run KBS. After these broadcasters had shown news stories against Chun, he used this law to stifle their criticism of him. It included:

- [Tongyang Broadcasting Corporation](#) (TBC)
- [Donga Broadcasting System](#) (DBS)
- [Seohae Broadcasting Corporation](#) (SBC)
- [Jeonil Broadcasting Corporation](#) (VOC)
- [Hanguk-FM](#)

[Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation](#) (MBC) was also affected. MBC was originally a federation of 20 loosely affiliated member stations located in various parts of Korea. Although they shared much of their programming, each member station was privately owned. After the consolidation, however, each affiliate

was forced to give up majority of their shares to the MBC based in Seoul, and MBC Seoul, in turn, was forced to give up majority of its shares to KBS.<sup>[8]</sup>

### Consequences [ edit ]

- TBC television became [KBS2](#), and TBC Radio became [KBS Radio 4](#) (now Cool FM/2FM).
- DBS became the now defunct [KBS Radio 5](#). The frequency is now used by [SBS Love FM](#).
- SBC became KBS Gunsan,<sup>[9]</sup> now known as KBS Radio 3 Jeonju.
- VOC became KBS Radio 3 Gwangju
- Hanguk-FM became KBS-Daegu-FM.

In 2009, president [Lee Myung-bak](#) said that the law was unconstitutional, and in 2011 TBC was revived as [JTBC](#).

### 2011 – Wiretapping scandal at TV license fee meeting [ edit ]

In 2011, Sohn Hak-kyu, the chairman of the opposition Democratic Party, accused KBS of wiretapping the party's closed-door meeting on TV subscription charges.<sup>[10]</sup>

Sohn said, "We believe the firm bugged the meeting to secure information about our party's handling of the TV subscription policy. KBS should admit that it resorted to the deplorable method of gathering information."<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

The ruling Grand National Party initially sought to put a bill concerning the TV subscription charge to a vote, but failed to do so amid strong opposition from the Democrats.

The National Assembly's subcommittee on culture, tourism, broadcasting and communication, was scheduled to deliberate on 28 June 2011, but the meeting was cancelled due to the Democrats' protest.

The scandal erupted on 23 June when Han Sun-kyo, chairman of the parliamentary subcommittee, criticized the Democrats' opposition to increasing the TV subscription charge during a subcommittee meeting.

The GNP lawmakers eventually approved a bill raising the charge by 1,000 won to 3,500 won at a subcommittee meeting in the absence of Democrat lawmakers. That led to a Democrat boycott of a June extraordinary parliamentary session for half a day on 21 June 2011.

### 2011 – Praising Chinilpa [ edit ]

Bak Han-yong (박한용), head of the Institute for Research in Collaborationist Activities, criticized KBS for censoring negative remarks from a documentary about [Chinilpa](#) individuals, and [Rhee Syngman](#), who had pardoned them.<sup>[11]</sup> This includes the Chinilpa [Paik Sun-yup](#).<sup>[12]</sup>

### 2012 – KBS journalists strikes and Reset KBS News 9 [ edit ]

The journalists working for KBS (along with [MBC](#), [SBS](#) and [YTN](#)) have protested against the biased journalism practices that favor the [Lee Myung-bak government](#).<sup>[13][14][15]</sup> The new union for KBS headed by Kim Hyeon-seok released a video clip "Reset KBS News 9" (리셋 KBS 뉴스9) on the internet that discusses the [Prime Minister's Office Civilian Surveillance Incident](#) and the controversial money-spending on renovating President [Lee Myung-bak](#)'s alleged birth house on 13 March 2012.<sup>[16]</sup>

### 2013 – Lee Soon-shin naming scandal [ edit ]

Global Youth League DN filed an [injunction](#) at Seoul Central District Court against broadcaster KBS for using the name "Lee Soon-shin" in the title of the drama. The injunction requested that the broadcast be halted immediately, that "Lee Soon-shin" be removed from the title and that the character name be changed. The group claimed that historical figure Lee Soon-shin (or [Yi Sun-sin](#)), an admiral famed for his victories against

the Japanese Navy in the [Imjin War](#) during the [Joseon Dynasty](#), is an official national symbol whose status will "deteriorate" when associated with the "weak and clumsy" protagonist that lead actress [IU](#) plays. [\[17\]](#)[\[18\]](#) [\[19\]](#)[\[20\]](#) KBS and production company A Story responded that they had no plans of changing the title or character name. Instead, they altered the original drama poster where several cast members are sitting on a pile of [100 won coins](#) that have an image of Admiral Yi, by digitally replacing the coins with a plain gold platform. [\[21\]](#)[\[22\]](#)

## 2014 – 1st KBS strike against pro-government bias of its president [ edit ]

In early May 2014, Gil Hwan-young removed the KBS news chief after alleged improper remarks over the sinking of the ferry *Sewol*. The chief then accused Gil of interference with news editing, with an alleged pro-government bias.

After the board postponed a decision on whether or not to dismiss Gil, two of the broadcaster's largest unions went on strike.

As a result of the boycott, most of the broadcaster's news output was affected. The hour-long [KBS News 9](#) ran for just 20 minutes, and during local elections on 4 June 2014, KBS was unable to send reporters to interview candidates.

The strike ended after the board of directors voted to dismiss Gil. The board passed a motion on 5 June 2014 demanding the discharge of President Gil. The majority vote decision was sent to be approved by the country's president [Park Geun-hye](#), who has the power to appoint the broadcaster's head. [23][24][25]

## 2017 – 2nd KBS strike against pro-government bias of its president [ edit ]

On August 2017, KBS union decided to hold a strike, which was started on 4 September, due to allegedly influencing news coverage to be in favor of former president Park Geun-hye's administration.<sup>[26][27]</sup> As a result of the boycott, there has been a severe reduction in the airing of KBS news programs, culture programs, radio shows, and variety shows due to most staff members taking part in the strike.<sup>[28]</sup> After 141 days, the strike was over when the broadcasting company's board of directors approved the dismissal of KBS president Ko Dae-young.<sup>[29][30]</sup>

See also [ edit ]

- Educational Broadcasting System
- List of Korea-related topics
- KBS World Radio
- KBS World (United States) (KBS America)
- KBS World Canada
- List of South Korean broadcasting networks
- Korean Central Television (equivalent in North Korea)



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## *South Korea portal*

## **Television portal**

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## External links [\[edit\]](#)

- [KBS.co.kr](#) [\[edit\]](#) - official KBS Website (in Korean) (in English)
- [KBS Onair](#) [\[edit\]](#)
- [World.KBS.co.kr](#) [\[edit\]](#) - official KBS World website (in Korean) (in Arabic) (in German) (in English) (in Spanish) (in French) (in Indonesian) (in Chinese) (in Japanese) (in Vietnamese) (in Russian)
- [KBS World News Today](#) [\[edit\]](#)
- [KBS-America.com](#) [\[edit\]](#) - official KBS America Website
- [KBS America's VOD Service](#) [\[edit\]](#) (in Korean) (in English)
- [KBS World's channel](#) [\[edit\]](#) on [YouTube](#)
- [K Picture Media's channel](#) [\[edit\]](#) on [YouTube](#)

V•T•E		Television networks in South Korea	<a href="#">[hide]</a>
The highlighted channel : Disaster Relay Broadcasting Service.			
Free-to-air	National	<b>KBS (KBS 1TV 9-1 · KBS 2TV 7-1) · EBS (EBS 1TV 10-1 · EBS 2TV 10-2) · MBC (MBC TV 11-1)</b>	
	Seoul Capital Area	<b>SBS (SBS TV 6-1) · OBS (OBS-TV 8-1)</b>	
	Gwandong	G1	
	Hoseo	TJB · CJB	
	Honam	JTV · kbc	
	Yeongnam	TBC · KNN · ubc	
Total-News-Global	Jeju Island	JIBS	
	<b>JTBC · MBN · TV CHOSUN · Channel A · YTN · YonhapNews TV · Arirang TV · CNN International · BBC World News · NHK World-Japan · NHK World Premium · CCTV-4 · CGTN</b>		
Economy	SBS CNBC		
Sports	MBC Sports+ · MBC Sports+ 2 · SBS Sports · SBS Golf · JTBC3 Fox Sports · SPOTV · SPOTV2 · SPOTV+ · SPOTV ON · SPOTV ON2 · Sky Sports		
Entertainment	MBC Music · MBC Every 1 · SBS MTV · SBS funE · TV CHOSUN2 · Channel A+ · tvN · OtvN · XtvN · OnStyle · O'live · Mnet · OGN · FX · SPO TV Games · Lifetime · History		
Drama-Movie	SBS Plus · OCN · Super Action · Chunghwa TV · AXN · FOX · Fox Life · TeleNovela		
Culture	National Geographic · Discovery Channel · TLC · Animal Planet		
Edu-Kids	CBeebies		
Cartoon	Nickelodeon · Tooniverse · Animax · Disney Channel · Disney Junior · Cartoon Network · Boomerang		
Shopping	CJ O Shopping · CJ O Shopping + · Shinsegae		
V•T•E		KBS'S Entertainment Shows	<a href="#">[hide]</a>

<b>Airing</b>	<a href="#">1 vs. 100</a> • <a href="#">Gag Concert</a> • <a href="#">Happy Sunday (2 Days &amp; 1 Night)</a> • <a href="#">The Return of Superman</a> • <a href="#">Happy Together</a> • <a href="#">Battle Trip</a> • <a href="#">Music Bank</a> • <a href="#">You Hee-yeol's Sketchbook</a> • <a href="#">Hello Counselor</a> • <a href="#">Immortal Songs</a> • <a href="#">My Neighbor, Charles</a> • <a href="#">Sponge 2.0</a> • <a href="#">Problem Child in House</a> • <a href="#">Grandma's Restaurant in Samcheong-dong</a>
<b>Ended</b>	<a href="#">Brave Family</a> • <a href="#">Invincible Youth</a> • <a href="#">Saturday Freedom</a> • <a href="#">Sponge 0</a> • <a href="#">Hello Baby</a> • <a href="#">KBS Gayo Daechukje</a> • <a href="#">Star Golden Bell</a> • <a href="#">I Am a Man</a> • <a href="#">Singing Battle</a> • <a href="#">Let's Go! Dream Team Season 2</a> • <a href="#">Vitamin</a> • <a href="#">We Like Zines</a> • <a href="#">The Human Condition</a> • <a href="#">Sister's Slam Dunk</a> • <a href="#">Dragon's Club: Overgrown Bromance</a> • <a href="#">Where on Earth??</a>
<b>Special</b>	<a href="#">KBS Drama Awards</a> • <a href="#">KBS Entertainment Awards</a> • <a href="#">KBS Song Festival</a>
<a href="#">V+T+E</a> <b>Lists of TV programs broadcast by country</b> <a href="#">[hide]</a>	
	<b>Asia-wide</b> <a href="#">[hide]</a>
<a href="#">Animal Planet</a> • <a href="#">Animax</a> • <a href="#">Armenia TV</a> • <a href="#">AXN</a> • <a href="#">BBC</a> • <a href="#">Discovery</a> • <a href="#">Discovery HD World</a> • <a href="#">Discovery Science</a> • <a href="#">Fox</a> • <a href="#">HBO</a> • <a href="#">MTV Southeast Asia</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo Wild</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo People</a> • <a href="#">Nickelodeon</a> • <a href="#">Syfy Asia</a> • <a href="#">STAR World</a> • <a href="#">Star Vijay</a> • <a href="#">STAR Movies/Fox Movies Premium</a> • <a href="#">Channel V</a>	
	<b>East Asia</b> <a href="#">[hide]</a>
<b>Hong Kong</b>	<a href="#">ATV</a> • <a href="#">TVB</a> • <a href="#">ViuTVsix</a> • <a href="#">Star Vijay</a>
<b>Japan</b>	<a href="#">Animax</a> • <a href="#">TBS</a>
<b>Korea, South</b>	<a href="#">Arirang TV</a> • <a href="#">KBS</a> • <a href="#">EBS</a> • <a href="#">MBC</a> • <a href="#">SBS</a> • <a href="#">JTBC</a> • <a href="#">MBN</a> • <a href="#">TV Chosun</a> • <a href="#">Channel A</a> • <a href="#">tvN</a>
	<b>South Asia</b> <a href="#">[hide]</a>
<b>India</b>	<a href="#">&amp;TV</a> • <a href="#">9X</a> • <a href="#">Animal Planet</a> • <a href="#">Zee Magic</a> • <a href="#">Cartoon Network</a> • <a href="#">Colors</a> • <a href="#">Colors Tamil</a> • <a href="#">DD National</a> • <a href="#">Discovery</a> • <a href="#">Discovery HD World</a> • <a href="#">Discovery Kids</a> • <a href="#">Disney Channel</a> • <a href="#">Hungama TV</a> • <a href="#">Imagine TV</a> • <a href="#">Jaya TV</a> • <a href="#">Kalaignar TV</a> • <a href="#">Life OK</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo Wild</a> • <a href="#">Nickelodeon</a> • <a href="#">Pogo</a> • <a href="#">Puthuyugam TV</a> • <a href="#">Raj TV</a> • <a href="#">SAB TV</a> • <a href="#">Sahara One</a> • <a href="#">Sony TV</a> • <a href="#">Star Jalsha</a> • <a href="#">STAR One</a> • <a href="#">STAR Plus</a> • <a href="#">Star Vijay</a> • <a href="#">Sun TV</a> • <a href="#">TV Asia</a> • <a href="#">Zee TV</a> • <a href="#">Zee Tamizh</a> • <a href="#">Zindagi</a>
<b>Nepal</b>	<a href="#">NTV</a>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<a href="#">AAG TV</a> • <a href="#">ARY Digital</a> • <a href="#">Geo TV</a> • <a href="#">Hum TV</a> • <a href="#">Nickelodeon</a> • <a href="#">Spacetoon</a> • <a href="#">PTV</a>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<a href="#">Shakthi TV</a>
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<b>Malaysia</b>	<a href="#">TV3</a> • <a href="#">ntv7</a> • <a href="#">8TV</a> • <a href="#">TV9</a> • <a href="#">Astro Ceria</a> • <a href="#">Star Vijay</a>
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<b>Singapore</b>	<a href="#">Asian Food Channel</a> • <a href="#">BBC</a> • <a href="#">Channel News Asia</a> • <a href="#">E City</a> • <a href="#">Channel 5</a> • <a href="#">HD5</a> • <a href="#">Channel 8</a> (Drama before 1982 • 2000–2009 • since 2010 • Variety) • <a href="#">Channel U</a> • <a href="#">Vasantham</a> • <a href="#">VV Drama</a> • <a href="#">Star Vijay</a>
<b>Vietnam</b>	<a href="#">Animal Planet</a> • <a href="#">AXN</a> • <a href="#">Discovery</a> • <a href="#">HTV1</a> • <a href="#">HTV2</a> • <a href="#">HTV3</a> • <a href="#">HTV4</a> • <a href="#">HTV7</a> • <a href="#">HTV9</a> • <a href="#">MTV Vietnam</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo Wild</a> • <a href="#">RED by HBO</a> • <a href="#">Fox Movies</a> • <a href="#">Fox Life</a> • <a href="#">VTV1</a> • <a href="#">VTV2</a> • <a href="#">VTV3</a> • <a href="#">VTV4</a> • <a href="#">VTV5</a> • <a href="#">VTV6</a> • <a href="#">VTV7</a> • <a href="#">VTV8</a> • <a href="#">VTV9</a>
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<b>Australia</b>	<a href="#">ABC</a> • <a href="#">Animal Planet</a> • <a href="#">Cartoon Network</a> • <a href="#">Channel 31</a> • <a href="#">Discovery</a> • <a href="#">Discovery HD World</a> • <a href="#">Disney Channel</a> • <a href="#">MTV Australia</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo</a> • <a href="#">Nat Geo Wild</a> • <a href="#">Network Ten</a> • <a href="#">Nine Network</a> • <a href="#">Sky News Live</a> • <a href="#">SBS</a> • <a href="#">SF Channel</a> • <a href="#">Seven Network</a>
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<b>Argentina</b>	América TV • Canal 7 Argentina • Channel 9 • Telefe • Canal 13
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<b>Venezuela</b>	RCTV • Televen • Venevisión

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